

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 6

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2 p. m. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 5344.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 29 Rua do Rosário; 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Residence 108 Rua Marques d'Albarras. Telephone 5344.

Dr. L. Schreiner, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Ladies specialist. Consultation hours from 1 to 3 p. m. Office: Rua dos Ourives 75.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 7th, 1893.

We are glad to put it on record that the municipal prefect, Dr. Barata Ribeiro, is now doing miseworthy and effective work for the improvement of this city. We have thus far found but little in his administration which we could commend; but since he has turned his attention to the abatement of nuisances, the removal of long-standing sources of vice and infection, and the improvement of streets and public places, he has certainly accomplished much which deserves the heartiest approbation. We can not undertake to apologize for the methods adopted in carrying out these reforms, but, at the same time, in view of the benefits secured, we do not care to criticize. For the first time in many years the executive authority of this city has

actually forced the execution of much-needed sanitary measures, and he has done this in cases where the national sanitary authorities have been openly defied. He has acted arbitrarily without doubt, but he has done only what everyone admits should have been done years ago. He has improved several streets where the traffic has been much obstructed, and every one of these improvements will be of incalculable value to the city. He has removed many other obstructions and nuisances, and has promoted the suppression of concessions for various so-called street improvements which would have resulted in an enormous expense to the city without any corresponding benefit. The work, however, which is most deserving of public approbation is that connected with the cleansing, or destruction, of *cortijos*—those pestiferous tenement barracks where so much dirty humanity is found living under conditions which can not fail to breed vice and disease. One of the largest and foulest of these dens, which the sanitary authorities have been trying to close up for many years, was literally torn down under his orders a few days ago, others have been closed, and many others have been thoroughly cleansed, not only of their filth, but of uncleanly occupations. These measures may cause hardships for many poor people, and they may involve invasions of private rights, but in view of the sanitary perils involved the public will not hesitate to grant a "bill of indemnity" for infractions of personal rights in carrying out the work. We understand that the prefect proposes to carry his reforms still further, in the inspection and cleansing of private houses and to the better paving and draining of the streets. In our opinion, much of our present immunity from fever is due to the inspection of private premises during the past winter, which led to the correction of many evils. If now the same good work is continued, we see no reason why Rio de Janeiro can be made as healthy as any other city. It needs a strong hand and a fair measure of good common sense to accomplish this, and as long as the prefect shows himself possessed of these, the public should give him every encouragement.

With the nomination of Sr. Rangel Pestana to the vice-presidency of the new Banco da Republica, it is to be presumed that the institution will now commence operations. There is a Portuguese saying that "whatever is born crooked, tardily, or never, will become straight," and we very much fear that this is only too applicable to the new bank which is destined, in the words of Sr. Dantas, "to combine public fortune and credit with private credit and fortune." The conception of the institution was faulty; both banks, the Brazil and Republica, had for some time steadily declined in credit with the commercial body of Rio, as was shown by the steady withdrawal of deposits from the first, and the wild speculation in the shares of the second. How the young man, who controls the finances of Brazil, deduced from this condition of affairs that from a fusion of two discredited institutions could result a bank to inspire confidence, can only be explained by that arrogance which leads an average Brazilian to believe himself capable of solving problems that the most experienced of politicians would be chary in approaching. From the day the decree of December 17th, 1893, was published it was apparent to us that the speculative "ring"—which is as distinct from the real commercial body of Rio, as is day from night—had scored a victory and the fusion of the two banks had been secured by threats of panic and disaster, which alarmed the youthful minister of finance, or the inexperienced chief of the Brazilian executive. The fusion was claimed to be the salvation of the financial situation; it will neither save this, nor will it more than delay the inevitable liquidation of the wicked operations which the very men who have been elected directors of the new bank were largely instrumental in promoting. The commercial body of Rio, we repeat, did not care a farthing whether the two banks were organized as one, or allowed to continue separately their progress in public discredit. The agitation created around the whole banking question, from its commencement, could be traced directly to the very men who created the trying position in which the Brazilian Treasury is placed, and where a stern and upright minister would have consigned these suckers of their

own countrymen's blood to the insignificant position they held previous to the carnival inaugurated by Sr. Ruy Barbosa, Sr. Serzedello has capitulated to them and supposes that by combining two very weak institutions he will create a result to inspire confidence at home and abroad! How baseless was this idea of the minister of finance had its proof before the election of those directors that were supposed to be freely chosen by the shareholders of the two banks. The *manifesto*, or explanation of Sr. Ulysses Vianna, who is really not ashamed to father the idea of the fusion, showed clearly that the position of the two banks was so critical that the government could have imposed as many directors, of its own choir, upon the new institution as it desired. The division of the seats at the board between the former directors of the two banks required skill in arranging the election, and even so the last director elected had to submit to a second ballot. The refusal of Visconde de Gualy to accept the government nomination of vice-president was yet another blow at the monstrous creation of Mr. Minister Serzedello. How then, we ask, can public confidence be invited to such an institution as that which is to be the state bank of the Brazilian republic? Managed by men who are all more or less implicated in the embarrassment of the two institutions from which it is formed, with government directors recognized to be fossils of their fellow directors, inaugurated amid bickering and recriminations, well may we apply the saying: *o que nasce torto, tarde ou nunca se endireita*.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Captains rains fell at Montevideo and Buenos Aires on the 4th.

—Gold went up to 315 in Buenos Aires on the 31st ult., and to 328 on the 4th inst.

—The laborers in Buenos Aires are on a strike because of long hours and insufficient pay.

—Another batch of counterfeit notes of the Banco Nacional has been discovered at Buenos Aires.

—New reports of an impending revolution are current in Buenos Aires. It is said that the government has taken precautionary measures.

—It is now said that the Argentine government will withdraw all intervention in Corrientes and leave that province to settle its own difficulties.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 31st ult. says that the cargo of the sailing steamer *Santos* had been quarantined. The Brazilian coast has filed a protest.

—As we anticipated there is a serious divergence between the Argentine and Uruguayan sanitary boards. The innocent third party will, of course, be compelled to submit to the inconvenience and pay the cost.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 3rd states that the sanitary authorities there still consider the port of Rio de Janeiro clean. There will probably be a controversy between that port and Buenos Aires in regard to Brazilian arrivals.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 1st says the board of health there is again considering the advisability of imposing quarantine on all Brazilian arrivals. The purpose is to impose quarantine whether there is fever, or not.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd says that the manager of the Banco de Roma e Rio de Plata had been arrested on a charge of swindling the bank out of \$300,000. The bank has asked the government for a moratorium.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 5th says that discontent in the province of Santa Fé is daily increasing, principally because of the new tax on cereals. In some colonies the people are under arms and conflicts have occurred.

—The Paraguayan government has concealed a moratorium to the Banco do Paraguay e Rio de Plata. The moratorium seems to be the long sought way out of difficulties caused by ignorant, reckless and criminal bank management.

—One of the largest freezing establishments here, says a Montevideo telegram of the 24th ult., has made a contract to deliver 1,000,000 kilos of frozen meat every month in Rio. To supply this quantity, 2,000 to 2,500 animals of good quality will be required. The price of the contract is reserved.

—The *Times* of Argentina mentions a case in which an Englishman in that country was kept in prison for nearly two years awaiting trial for a crime of which he was accused. He was then condemned to imprisonment for 18 months, a period less than that in which he had been held in custody without trial.

—The *Montevideo Times* complains bitterly—and with justice—that the government refuses to accept or redeem its revenue stamps, 15 days after they have gone out of use. Our colleague calls it open robbery—and he is right. It is as bad to repudiate a revenue stamp, for which money has been accepted, as it is to repudiate a note of hand.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd says the passenger on the *Portena* whom the sanitary officials thought to be suffering from yellow fever, has died. Suspected cases have also been found on the *America* and *Galathea*, and rigorous precautions have been taken. Every case of sickness will now be treated as yellow-fever, and the unfortunate victim will be killed by precautions.

—Exports from the port of Buenos Aires during 1892 were: 1,696,096 dry hides, 1,070,943 salted hides, 19,166 smoky hides, 327,289 hides of wool, 63,742 lbs. of sheepskin, 2,800,000 lbs. of tallow, 456,077 bales jerked beef, 234,442 cases beef, 958,815 frozen sheep, 18,700 rasses tongue, 2,011,539 bags maize, 2,083,229 do. wheat, 455,600 do. linseed, 82,516 do. oil cake, 783,680 do. tallow, 23,018 do. flour, 45,000 rasses tallow, 3,147,408 bones, 27,502 tons bones, 7,941 bullheads, 25,109 sheep, 2,831 horses and mules.

—The Buenos Aires health authorities have at last refused to allow importation and have declared quarantine against Rio de Janeiro. Telegrams to that effect were received on the 3rd. The malevolence and romance displayed are so apparent that discussion is unnecessary. We have no epidemic here; on the contrary, this city is exceptionally healthy for this time of the year. The Argentine doctors, however, are either scared by their facile imaginations, or they are parties to a shameful speculation; hence this quarantine.

—This is how the *Industria Nacional* works in Buenos Aires. The following statement coming from an official report:—"The municipality received in December \$78,000 for analysis of articles of consumption. Out of 1,739 specimens analysed, 165 were declared to be absolutely unsuited to health, and 927, though not injurious, were not good. Eleven specimens of vinegar were examined and were declared noxious; only 42 out of 336 specimens of alcohol, 17 out of 231 specimens of litters, 5 bitters out of 225 and 118 out of 204 specimens of raisin wine were admitted to be good; 69 out of 376 other wines were wholly bad."

—We received yesterday a copy of the report presented to the Chamber by the ministry of government for the period 1890-91. By that of large type, enormous margins, wide spaces and many almost blank leaves, it is expanded into a bulky volume of nearly 1,500 pages, which we are sure very few persons will take the trouble to read. It is unwelcome printed on an expensive quality of paper, and the cost of production must have been enormous in proportion to the necessity or utility of the work. It is issued from the printing office of the official organ the *Nacion*, which generally obtains all orders for this class of work. This extravagant and pretentious form of issuing ministerial and official reports is very common, and we agree with our native contemporaries in calling attention to it as an unjustifiable waste of public money. Let the reports be issued by all means, but not in this monstrously extravagant style.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 22.

—The senior rear-admiral of the United States navy is sent by the President to deliver an autograph letter of invitation, &c., to the President of the Argentine republic. The United States admiral leaves his flagship at Montevideo and transfers his flag to a small ship, capable of reaching Buenos Aires in safety at any stage of the river, and in which he is crowded with his staff and staff quarters. He reaches Buenos Aires, the vessel enters a dock near the government house and the admiral and staff call on the Argentine President, present the autograph letter, &c., and withdraw. Thereupon, the President's commands are received in the Argentine navy "foreman the visit of the United States admiral who comes as a messenger direct from his President with an autograph letter! Does the Argentine President imagine he is one of the crowned heads of Europe? In Europe and the United States it is not naval etiquette to send a captain to retain the visit of a foreign admiral; but this is an exceptional country.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At Mandao's meat costs only 1 \$500 per kilo.

—The Parã state legislature was formally opened on the 1st inst.

—Much harm has been caused throughout the country by the heat and drought of the past month.

—It is anticipated that the telegraph line between Parã and Mandao will be completed before the end of the year.

—The governor of Parã announces the triumph of the official candidate for senator in a telegram of the 1st inst.

—A poor *padre* has been getting married up in Bahia, and now his clerical dignities propose to lay a further penalty upon him.

—On the 31st ult. Governor Paracatu signed the bill for removing from Niterói in Theropoli the capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—S. Paulo papers are boasting over a 4 kilo turnip grown at Casa Branca. Too late! The Petropolis 8-kilo turnip has the grower on them.

—A telegram of the 31st ult. from Curitiba says that in one of the streets of that city there was found the corpse of a woman with her throat cut.

—On the 24th ult. at Bello do Desvalade, S. Paulo, there was a hailstorm that lasted 20 minutes and caused considerable damage to fruit trees and growing crops.

—A Parã telegram of the 31st ult. says that the opposition had gained a victory in the municipal elections, and that the government party had undertaken to falsify the returns.

—The removal of the maritime hospital at Bahia, known as Bom Despatcho, to another locality, is under consideration. Some of the islands in the bay are spoken of as a better site.

—A Santos telegram of the 1st ult. says that yellow fever has broken out anew, rapidly in the shipping. There were four sudden deaths on the street that day, probably from sun-stroke.

—The elections in Parã on the 14th ult. to fill two vacancies in the congressional delegation from that state resulted in overwhelming majorities for the two republican (government) candidates Drs. Carlos Augusto Valente de Novas and Diogo, Hollandia de Lima.

—On the 16th ult., there died at Pará a woman said to be 116 years old.

—Opposition papers at Pará accuse the state government of fraud in the congressional elections held in that city on the 18th ult.

—The *Diário Popular*, of S. Paulo, denies that Germany has made any claim on the Brazilian government for the ill treatment of German subjects.

—Congressman Cesário Matta has been appointed secretary of the interior of the state of S. Paulo. Having accepted the office, he loses his seat in Congress.

—In last December there were 426 deaths in the city of S. Paulo. This is a very high death rate, being over 60 per thousand per annum for an estimated population of 80,000.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 31st ult. says that the state government is disposed to improve the sanitary condition of Santos, cost what it may. In our opinion, the state of São Paulo has no other alternative.

—It is proposed to create a hospital in São Paulo for the observation of patients suspected of contagious diseases. The idea is good; but care should be taken not to locate the building too far from the other hospitals.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre on Sunday announces the death of Gen. Domingos Alves Barreto Leite the preceding evening. In alluding to it was for a time provincial governor of the state after the deposition of Júlio de Castilhos.

—The *Federado*, Dr. João de Castilhos' organ, is apparently getting frightened. In alluding to the impending invasion it asserts that Júlio's "government will not hesitate to be sublime in energy and courage." We hope it will do nothing worse than that.

—A municipal council up in Minas has imposed a per capita tax of 2000 on all citizens over 21 years who can not read and write, the product to go to the school fund. As the proceeds of this tax are estimated at 9,000\$, it is evident that the municipality contains about 4,500 persons eligible for this tax.

—The governor of Pernambuco has dismissed the three officers and police sub-delegado, who assaulted an editor of the *Gazeta da Tarde*. The officers, however, hold other offices, and their dismissal from the governor's staff is considered an insufficient punishment. The *Gazeta* has suspended publication.

—The proprietors of the Sant' Anna factory of S. Paulo, Srs. Alvares Penteado and Filhos, have denounced the existence of a large quantity of smuggled *unogem* (bagging cloth) in Santos, and they demand the protection of the government. In case this protection is not afforded, they threaten to close their factory, where about 700 operatives are employed.

—The medical officer of the steamer *Rei de Portugal*, which left this port for Europe on the 28th ult., died from yellow fever at Bahia on the 31st while being conveyed to the Baía do Desapacho hospital. Two others died at sea, and five cases in all were reported on arrival at Pernambuco. The fever was contracted at Santos and the steamer was fumigated at Ilha Grande.

—It is said in São Paulo that the state government intends to represent to the national government the advisability of requiring all vessels seeking Santos to anchor and discharge outside in the roadstead. The crews should be forbidden to land. This measure is intended to prevent contagion. In that case, why not create an outside port, with warehouses, etc., for the reception of merchandise?

—On the night of the 3rd an officer of the police brigade in São Paulo entered a restaurant and tried to send away some policemen who were creating a disturbance. One of the men insulted the officer, and, when the latter snatched a cigar from his mouth, attacked him with a knife. A fight followed, in which the officer and another man were wounded before the disorderly policeman was secured.

—A commission of Germans accompanied the widow of Frederic Hoelsen in a call at the governor's palace in Porto Alegre on the 1st inst., to solicit justice for the assassination of Mr. Hoelsen on November 1st last. Governor Júlio de Castilhos promised to see that justice is rendered in the matter, but as the murder was committed by his friends and supporters we are inclined to believe that nothing will be done.

—Col. José Cesar Sampaio, Dr. Fernando Ozeiro and Dr. Possidônio da Cunha are said to be candidates for Congress in Rio Grande do Sul. There is a vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Rocha Ozeiro and an election will also have to be held for filling Dr. Júlio de Castilhos' seat. It is rather for surprise that Gov. Júlio de Castilhos does not insist on retaining his seat in Congress, according to established precedents.

—A Pará telegram of the 1st gives information from Mandios to the effect that the municipal elections in the state of Amazonas on the 25th ult. had resulted favorably to the government. The report says that the election was free, "the representation of the majority being respected." Of course, certainly! When we reach that stage where the wishes of the majority are not respected, especially when the leaders of the opposition have been violently driven out of the state, then we shall give up all hopes of the perpetuity of free, representative institutions.

—It would be interesting to know what the Campos authorities have done to punish the ruffians who sacked the shop of a French or Armenian merchant in that city on January 16th. It would also be interesting to know if the victim of this freebooting raid has no claim for damages against either the authors of the outrage, or the city authorities, who failed to protect his property. It was one of the most shameless attacks on an inoffensive man that we have been called upon to record, and there ought, for the credit of Campos, to be no hesitation in punishing the guilty parties.

—Dr. Torquato Rosa Moreira has been elected to Congress in the state of Espírito Santo to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Muniz Fieire, elected governor of the state.

—Gov. Porcineuella is now making a triumphal tour through the state of Rio de Janeiro. The telegrams from all the little towns visited describe brilliant receptions and great popular rejoicings.

—Reports are now current in Pernambuco that the governor will be deposed early in March, on the occasion of the opening of the state legislature. It is said that the military garrison there is a party to the scheme.

—A telegram of the 3rd inst. from S. Paulo says that municipal councillor Pennaforte de Almeida is threatened with deposition *in imo arduo*, because he has appointed two employees that are not favorites of the state government.

—Having done justice to the subject of overgrown towns, the press is now engaged in celebrating the glories of large watermelons. At present one grown at Bananal, S. Paulo, seems to surpass all competitors. It weighs over 20 kilos.

—In the month of January there were 16 burials in the municipal cemetery at Campinas, against 216 in the corresponding month of 1892. Estimating the population at 30,000, this shows an average annual death rate of 52 per 1,000. Why is it that these interior cities are so unhealthy?

—A syndicate has been organized in S. Paulo by Sr. Benedito Barbosa and others for the introduction of Chinese, through an important San Francisco house. It is calculated that each man will cost \$20, but that advance payment will not be required. We can see a little future trouble in that arrangement.

—The *Diário de Santos* gives a long list of vessels discharged in Santos since October 1st last, to prove that the authorities are facilitating the service. We note, however, that the list shows only three sailing vessels. The *Diário* says that one of the principal difficulties in the accumulation of merchandise is to be found in the exactions of the carvers in Santos, where such charges as 40\$ per ton for local transportation are frequent.

—In a telegram to his father, Gov. Barbosa Lima denies that any violence had been used against the press, and says it is not certain that the officers named were guilty of attacking the editor of the *Gazeta*. He takes occasion, however, to designate the *Gazeta da Tarde* as a kind of *Correio*, and says that the editor Vitorino (a student, by the way) is connected with some anonymous scandal which the police are investigating. The governor's method of clearing himself by throwing mud at others, is not a novelty.

COFFEE NOTES

—Owing to the high prices ruling for coffee many large planters in Cuba are arranging to replant the lands formerly devoted to coffee. In another five years the West Indian product will be very largely increased.

—The Sandwich Islands coffee crop for 1894-95 is estimated at one million pounds, owing to the rapid development of the new industry there. One company now has 120 acres under cultivation and will plant 50 acres more next year.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Rio Grande to Bagé line has been authorized to reduce its freight rates on salt and jerked beef to 2\$ per metric ton between Rio Grande and Pelotas.

—At Campinas on the 28th ult. there was a collision between a train of the Paulista railway and one of the Mogiana. Two freight cars of the latter and three of the former were badly damaged.

—The *Estado de S. Paulo*, of the 5th, is informed that the government in regard to the affairs of that line. In view of the delays and the petty intrigues and caprices encountered here, to say nothing of the open hostility on the part of certain important personages, no other recourse could be taken. The blame for blocking transportation between fever-stricken Santos and S. Paulo now rests with the Brazilian national government.

—There was an accident on the *terra* section of the Petropolis railway on the evening of the 1st. Some part of the machinery of the second locomotive broke, about half way up, and as there was no one competent to provide remedies in such an emergency the passengers of that and the following sections were unable to proceed. After waiting some time many of the passengers were compelled to walk the remaining half of the distance, arriving at the Petropolis station very late. Those who waited for help arrived still later. The *Jornal* accuses the management of gross negligence in the administration of the road.

—The minister of industry and communication (as the minister of agriculture is now called) has advised the *junta commercial* of São Paulo, under date of the 2nd inst., that the department has spared no effort to improve the transportation service of the Central railway, which he considers to be gradually improving. If it is not all that can be desired within three months, it will at least leave but little to be desired. To this the minister adds that the government is also seeking the adoption of measures by the São Paulo railway, which will contribute to the regularity of the transportation service to that city. As the department of agriculture has done nothing but create obstacles to the proper improvement of the S. Paulo line, this latter statement should be accepted with a grain of salt.

An epidemic of yellow fever has broken out at Guayaquil, Ecuador. In Penit quarantine has been declared against that port.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—We hear that the ball given by the ladies in Petropolis on Saturday night, in benefit of the Strangers' Hospital, was a brilliant success. The Casino was beautifully decorated, the arrangements were perfect, and the place was crowded. Dancing continued until after 3 in the morning. The net proceeds were about 20,000\$.

—We are informed that the Bazaar for the benefit of the Strangers' Hospital in Petropolis on the 23rd and 24th will be arranged as follows: on the 23rd the bazaar will open at 7-30 and close at 11 p.m.; on the 24th a children's fancy dress ball will be given from 3 to 6 p.m., after which, at 7-30, the bazaar will be reopened. Later in the evening an auction will be held to dispose of all articles remaining unsold. There will be a great many beautiful things on sale, for which good prices will be realized.

—The cash subscriptions and donations received since our last published list have been as follows:

Annual subscriptions:	
G. W. Nicols.....	50\$000
Harry Estlin.....	50 000
H. A. Murray.....	50 000
City Improvement Co.....	500 000
John Bradshaw & Co.....	500 000
Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.....	500 000
Edward Johnston & Co.....	500 000
Hard, Raul & Co.....	500 000
John Moore & Co.....	300 000
Watson, Ritchie & Co.....	300 000
John H. Bellamy & Co.....	300 000

Indigent's Relief Fund:	
Literary Society, balance.....	9\$000
Anonymous per C. M. Taylor.....	150 000
Sales on K.M.S. "Trent" £5.....	90 570

Donations:	
Horridge & Co.....	£10
James Black & Co.....	£10
Wm. Shawcross.....	5
£ 25 @ 13/4 452\$830.	

LOCAL NOTES

—The new Brazilian cruiser *Republica* has left Newcastle on her voyage to Brazil.

—One death from yellow fever and 2 from access *perniciosa* were reported in this city on the 31st ult.

—The prefect says that hatchets must sell meat at 80c reis. Does he expect them to make change?

—After the election on the 31st ult. in the parish of Sacramento, what is the use of having Carnival this year?

—On Thursday, on Rua das Laranjeiras a child apparently about 10 years of years of age was run over and killed by a cart.

—Just as we anticipated. The man sent to the Misericórdia on the 2nd with a crashed foot, died on the 5th from access *perniciosa*!

—A laborer was killed by a falling timber in the Ponte d'Areia shops on the afternoon of the 1st. Several of his companions had a narrow escape.

—Our half supply of beef is now supported by a half supply of vegetables and fruits—all due to the meddlesome interference of the police and fiscals.

—The petition to have Sebastião Pinto declared bankrupt was dismissed on the 31st by Dr. Celso Aprigio Guimarães, the judge of one of the city courts.

—The chief of police has issued a circular recommending that the police shall render all proper assistance to the small producers of the suburbs who bring their products into the city to sell, and he specially orders that no obstacles or difficulties shall be placed in their way. In some places the police have been persecuting these people in a manner which promised to destroy their industries altogether.

—A group of *capangas* created a disturbance in Rua da Conceição on the night of the 31st ult. and were subsequently attacked by a police force and broken up, three of their number being arrested. It is a bad sign to see these disorderly characters returning to their old haunts. It is significant, also, that their reappearance corresponds with an election and the breaking up of voting-places in one of the city parishes.

—A poor fellow fell in stepping on the footboard of a tram-car in Rua Senhor dos Passos, on the 1st inst., and with the result of having a foot crushed. He was sent to the Misericórdia where, after waiting an hour without receiving the slightest attention, a hospital physician said that the foot would have to be amputated, which should be done by one of the police physicians. If the man loses his life because of these delays, the public will know who is responsible for it.

—Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, who is telegraph operator at Iguaçu, Pernambuco, wishing to get married, deemed it her duty to ask permission of his official superior, the minister of industry. The gallant and industrious minister answered as follows: "There is nothing to be granted. It is not in the government's sphere to interfere in the private and domestic life of public functionaries." This doctrine seems to us to be correct; so let us hope that the government will cling to it.

—Elections were held in the Gloria and Sacramento parishes on the 31st ult. for filling two vacancies in the municipal *intendencia*. Nearly every one of the voting places in the Sacramento parish was invaded by a party of ruffians, and the papers relating to the election were destroyed. It carried on in this manner. As the leader of the ruffians is known as one Julio Gama, we are curious to see if an effort will be made to have him punished for disturbing an election and destroying the papers.

—The Cruls commission for locating the future capital of Brazil up in the Goyaz backwoods (if a treeless table-land can be called by such a name), returned to this city on the 30th ult.

—The minister of industry has appointed a commission to investigate complaints made against postoffice employees. At the head of this commission is Gen. Francisco Raphael de Mello Rego.

—The minister of justice has instructed the chief of police to proceed with an investigation for the purpose of learning who were the disorderly persons that attacked the voting places in Sacramento parish on the 31st ult.

—The city of New York has a population more than three times that of Rio de Janeiro, but its death-rate is only about double the aggregate reported here. And New York is not celebrated for cleanliness and good government either!

—There are 1,131 *estagios* (tenement barracks) in this city, with 18,886 rooms, or lodgings, and a population of 46,680 persons. A majority of these *corricas* are dirty and badly drained, and are nothing but breeding places for epidemics.

—Gen. Telles went down to Rio Grande as Gen. Floriano's confidential agent, incidentally caused himself to be elected to Congress while there and has now returned to resume command of the police brigade of this city. What next?

—The appointment of a chemist as government director of the Banco da Republica convinces us that there is to be some alchemy mixed up with its future administration. As there is not a trained banker connected with the concern, it may turn out to be all alchemy.

—On the 2nd inst., Judge José Cavalcante issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Antonio Barroso Fernandes and José Pereira da Silva, directors of the Banco Emisor de Pernambuco, who are accused of complicity in the issue of counterfeit notes of that bank.

—It is worthy of note that Júlio Gama, the man said to be concerned in the raids on the voting places in Sacramento parish a few days ago, is declared to be incompatible with an official position in the Batalhão Tiradores, and he has accordingly been substituted.

—The prefect of this city has asked the municipal council to authorize him to renovate entirely the Santo Cruz abattoir. Among the improvements he proposes to introduce into that establishment is a refrigerating chamber. Why not add a similar chamber at the S. Diego station.

—Of course we know all about the clown. "I haven't any money just now," he said; "but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you my note for six months."—"But suppose that at the end of six months you fail to pay?"—"Why, my friend, in that case you may keep the note." That is it all very well; but who wants to eat baratas, if the prefect fails to supply us with beef?

—Our colleagues of the daily press were given a breakfast of frozen beef (cooked, of course) on the 5th on board the steamer *Pallas*. In view of the expensiveness of the meal and the particularly hard lot of the impecunious journalist, this was a highly commendable and thoughtful act of charity. The only censurable feature about it was the circumstance that the hungry weeklies were overlooked.

—On Thursday the butchers refused to receive the River Plate heaves slaughtered at the Santa Cruz abattoir, and the prefect of the city ordered it to be retailed on Friday to the public at 700 reis per kilo at the S. Diego station. The butchers are showing themselves worthy of open competition, and we trust that every facility will be afforded to those who wish to engage in the business.

—The *Jornal* hints that the maneuvers of the squadron at Ilha Grande have been crowned with success. On its return to port, it will make a sham attack on the forts and will attempt to land a force on Copacabana beach. It would be a better test of the defensive capacities of the forts and land forces if the squadron would really attempt a surprise and land a force on shore at a point where resistance could be organized. This would test the activity of the land forces, and show how quickly they could reach any threatened point.

—We see by one of our exchanges that Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, formerly United States minister at this capital, died in Atlanta, Ga., sometime in December last. He was a gentleman of the old school, literary in tastes, courtly in manners, and hospitable to a fault. Although a Southerner, he became convinced of the evils of slavery very soon after the abolition of that institution in the United States, and his warm advocacy of abolition here in Brazil at a time when there were but few abolitionists in the country, excited much criticism.

—The government nominated a special embassy to China on the 3rd inst. which will be composed of Admiral José da Costa Azevedo (Barão de Ladorio) and Dr. José Gargel do Amaral Valente. The selection of Barão de Ladorio is deserving of hearty commendation, for a better representative could not be found. He is known as one of the best officers which the Brazilian naval service has produced, and he was the one minister of the last monarchical cabinet who knew his duty and tried to fulfil it. His acceptance of this post will be considered a reconciliation with the new regime, for which every patriotic Brazilian should be profoundly thankful.

—Another crime in the free and easy crowd was committed at a hotel in Rua da Kiacuelo on the night of the 3rd, an officer of the police brigade, Lieut. Von Roux, being shot in the room where his mistress resided. The woman was found in tears, declaring that he had committed suicide. She subsequently confessed that she had accidentally shot him while they were playing with the revolver. A man named Menges was a witness of her foolish conduct. The revolver was subsequently found on a shelf near the entrance to the hotel. Von Roux had been shot in the left side of the forehead, and was so seriously injured that he could make no statement. He was removed to the military hospital, where he died. He was a man whose reputation will not bear a very close investigation.

—The police have undertaken to stop the gambling carried on at the zoological garden for the purpose of attracting visitors.

—It is said that after the evolutions at Ilha Grande the *Rachado* will be sent to Europe to have repairs made to her boilers.

—Private advices from Europe state that Prince D. Pedro, the Emperor's favorite grandson, who became insane some months ago, shows no signs of recovery.

—There are thirty thousand reasons why Dr. Rangel Pestana should accept the vice-presidency of the Tarara-boun-de-ay, and each reason is worth one mil reis per annum.

—The minister of war, at the suggestion of the director of the observatory, has asked the minister of marine for a naval vessel to convey a commission to Ceará to observe a solar eclipse on April 16th.

—The water supply of the city is steadily diminishing, and complaints are appearing of a total lack in various parts of the city. Great care should be taken to prevent waste, as the drought may continue for some time yet.

—The government of São Paulo has at last resolved to do something for Santos and has asked for a commission to administer Dr. Freire's vaccination against yellow fever. A doctor and his secretary left for that city on the 4th inst.

—A physician of this city having announced the discovery of a preparation which permanently prevents conception, for which he offers to receive patients, the chief of police has ordered an investigation by a competent medical commission.

—We are requested to state that Major de Barreto, who has been in charge of the Salvation Army in South America for the last 2½ years, is about to return to England. He will embark at Montevideo on the 8th on the Pacific Mail steamer *Sorrento*.

—Does Rangel Pestana know anything about banking? "Nothing whatever." "And yet he takes the office of vice-president of the Tarara-boun-de-ay." "He knows all that is necessary for that place. He knows how to draw his salary."

—The representative of the Minas association of planters for the introduction of Chinese labor, Mr. John P. Lawson, left for Europe on the 2nd inst., en route for the United States. He expects to be in China, via San Francisco, in about sixty days.

—The chief of police has instructed his *delegados* to prevent infractions of municipal ordinances during the celebration of Carnival on the 12th, 13th and 14th inst. He recommends the use of persuasive methods to keep the populace in order, and that force be used only when all other means have failed.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* on Saturday last published a communication stating that at the station of S. Diogo there was more River Plate beef of the best quality than the butchers could take and that the prefect of the city had consequently permitted it to be sold to the public at that station, on account of the importers, at 600 reis per kilo.

—We would like to recommend to the postoffice commission the propriety of turning a part of the employees there out to grass. There is barely room for them, and they are so much in each other's way that it is impossible to work. A half of the present force, properly managed, can do more work than the whole of the force now employed.

—The organization of the grand Bank of the Republic has cut off a source of revenue to the brokers. Old Republic shares were to be secured, and anyone could have a "shy" at the security. But the new shares will be registered. We suggest the brokers hunt up some new "security," it matters little what, and save their seriously threatened existence. Why not deal in exchange at the Bolsa?

—The London telegram published here yesterday to the effect that England would interfere by force of arms in the Hawaiian revolution, may be accepted as a pure invention. The present English cabinet will never make so silly a mistake. The Americans are the principal parties interested, and they will settle the question themselves. The present English government, notwithstanding this "jingio" agitation, will be the first to recognize the propriety of such a solution.

—The *Diario Official* of the 4th inst. contains the following: "To avoid the improper compilation of badly informed comments, it behooves us to say that the Italian legation has not addressed to the department of foreign affairs any threatening note in regard to foreign affairs any threatening has presented those claims with the lively interest that is natural, without, however, exceeding the limit fixed by the friendly relations between its country and Brazil."

—"If I remember aright, Dr. Rangel Pestana declined the presidency of the tribunal of accounts on the ground that it is unbecoming in a senator of the Empire. I mean—and editor-in-chief of a government paper to take office from the government." "Perfectly correct." "He is still senator of the Empire." "Right again." "And yet he accepts the vice-presidency of the B. da R. do B.?" "Ah! but there is a great difference." "What difference?" "30,000\$—12,000\$—18,000\$. A difference of 18,000\$ per annum."

—We are glad to see that further raids have been made on the factories of spurious liquors—an industry of which so much favorable was said a few years ago. On Saturday several places were visited and a quantity of counterfeit liquors were seized. In one place Spanish anis was found, in another Italian vermouth and port wine, and in another the bottles for fluid macquis, which is apparently manufactured only to fill an order. In view of the fact that the country is full of these spurious articles, bearing counterfeit labels of the genuine articles, the authorities ought to impose the severest penalties on the counterfeiters. The encouragement given to the vile and criminal industry thus far has been a disgrace to the country.

—The minister of agriculture has nominated a commission, under the chairmanship of Gen. Mello Rego, to investigate the charges against certain employees of the post-office.

—The *Pais* says that the squadron to be sent to Chicago will be composed of the *Aquidaua*, *Tico*, *dentist* and *Republika*. Will someone explain to the editor of the *Pais* that Chicago is a thousand miles inland, and that these war vessels cannot get there unless they can sail overland. The purpose for which these vessels are going is a great naval review at New York.

—The chief of police has advised his delegates that no representation must be permitted in the carnival processions which are offensive to any religion. As the exhibition of partly nude women of the demi-monde in carriages will be permitted, according to custom, we may conclude that this is not offensive to any religion. Immorality is therefore not officially considered irreligious.

—In view of the appointment of a councillor and a viscount to the highest places in the new bank and the offer of the mission to China to a baron who is widely noted for having shed his blood in defence of the monarchy, people are asking, "Is the republic assimilating the monarchy, or are the monarchists assimilating the republic?" This is a good subject for Senator Aristides' disquisitions.

—On the 4th inst. the prefect of the municipality declared lapsed the concessions granted for various street improvements, including that for widening the Rua 7 de Setembro, and the grande avenue devised by Sr. Ferreira de Almeida and Fogliani. The prefect seems to think that the holders of these concessions are not likely to raise the funds necessary for their execution, so he declares the "game off."

MARRIED.

ROSE—PEREIRA.—On the 31st January, at Lavras, Minas Geraes, FERRI, ROSE, son of Frederick Rose of Adelaide, Strathmore Hill, to CAMILLA, daughter of Capt. Antonio da Costa Pereira, of Lavras.

DIED.

YOUNG.—At São Paulo, on January 30th, of typhoid fever, CLARA EMMA YOUNG, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Young, aged 33 years.

STRAWN.—On Jan. 31st, FRANKLIN STRAWN aged 3 years and 3 mos., son of Francis and Kate E. Strawn; interment at English Cemetery, Gambou.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Decree No. 1,214, of the 26th ult., approves of the reorganization of the Lloyd Brasileiro. The capital of the company is reduced from 7,000,000\$ to 4,500,000\$. What a waste of water!

—In a case of hats taken from the Santos custom-house by Francisco da Silva Pimenta, there were 32 missing. It is possible that from a custom-house point of view Mr. Pimenta was fortunate in getting any hats.

—The government having approved the reorganization of the Lloyd Brasileiro company, now let us hope that the administration will be improved also, and that it will be possible soon for a business man to ship parcels on these steamers without the costs and annoyances heretofore encountered.

—The shipments of coffee at the Docas de D. Pedro II. last month aggregated 237,360 bags, of which 534,489 were for foreign and 2,874 bags for domestic ports. Of the coffee shipped abroad, 111,708 bags came from Minas Geraes, 95,570 from Rio de Janeiro, 18,946 from S. Paulo and 8,265 from Espírito Santo.

—It is not within our province to instruct the local manager of the New York Life in regard to facts connected with his own business, but as he contests the statement made in these columns here because of the unusual number of death claims and losses in exchange, we take pleasure in informing him that the subject has been under consideration for some time, that the step has been talked of in Buenos Aires by his superiors, and that one letter at least has been written to this city on that subject.

—We wish to call the attention of the minister of finance to the necessity of establishing regulations for the protection of importers. The impositions, exactions and gross injustices to which they are subject, are simply indescribable. We have just seen a dispatch where a *comerciante* has recently resolved to change a classification, by which the importer is not only compelled to pay more than ten times the former duties, but is heavily fined for dispatching them at a lower rate. A gross perversion of justice can not be conceived. If former classifications and dispatches are correct, then the act of this *comerciante* is illegal and unjust. If it is found that a new classification is necessary, then the importer is entitled to due notice of that fact. To fine him heavily for doing just what the customs officials have declared right during a period of many years, is cruelly oppressive and unjust.

—The occupation of the Sandwich Islands by an American force seems to have aroused much virulent invigilation in England, where such a proceeding is of course unknown. No allowance is made for the fact that a great part of the Sandwich Islands belongs to American citizens already.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The January receipts of the Bahia custom-house, according to a telegraph report, were 1,678,834\$50.

—The estimated revenue of the state of Piahy for the current year is 666,600\$, and the expenditure 647,260\$864.

—The new silver coins for Uruguay will soon be received, after which the Brazilian silver circulating there will be demonetized.

—The January receipts of the Maranhão custom-house were 430,582\$07.

—Why not pay the president, vice-president and directors of the new bank in *Amazons*?

—According to the balances struck on 31st December, the *Amazons* state treasury had a cash surplus of 3,146,097\$33.

—The new Banco do Ceará, established at Fortaleza, has called up 10 per cent. of its capital and has been formally organized.

—It has been finally decided that the president of the B. da R. do B. is to have 50,000\$ per annum and the directors 30,000\$ each.

—The government formally approved the statutes of the new Banco da Republica on the 4th and authorized it to transact business.

—A decree of the 26th ult. authorizes the Companhia de Saneamento Municipal to reduce its capital from 7,000,000\$ to 4,500,000\$.

—The minister of finance has advised the president of the Banco da Republica that the genuine notes of the Banco Emissoir de Pernambuco can not be refused by that bank.

—The state of Sergipe has created a stamp tax, an export tax on houses and cattle, and a 4½% tax on merchandise received by merchants, which means an unconstitutional tax on imports.

—On the 31st inst. President Floriano Peixoto appointed as Councillor Dantas, president of the Banco da Republica in Brazil, Visconde de Guayruzeiro and Dr. Arthur Getulio dos Neves director.

—An inquiry into the affairs of the Companhia Esmolas Floriano on the 14 developed the circumstance that about 40,000\$ worth of material had been delivered without having been entered on the books.

—It is announced that the Rothschilds have telegraphed to Councillor Dantas, congratulating him on his election to the presidency of the new Banco da Republica and advising him that his election had created a *forte impressão* in London.

—In view of the length of the name of the new bank and the impossibility of abbreviating it, some have decided to call it by its initials—B. da R. do B. It seems probable that the initials will take; they sound somewhat like Tarara-boun-de-ay.

—Before the government is a year older it will probably wish it had let the private banks alone. Business men are not apt to place much confidence in an institution managed by political appointees, and by men almost wholly unacquainted with the business.

—On Saturday last there were burned, at the custom house furnaces, 588,999½ treasury notes, valued at 7,638,841\$, 8,280\$ of notes of the Banco do Brasil, and 116,160\$ of notes of the Banco Uniao de S. Paulo, all of which had been exchanged or redeemed.

—It was announced on the 2nd that Visconde de Guayruzeiro had declined the nomination for the vice-presidency of the new Banco da Republica, and that Manuel Gonçalves Duarte also had declined to accept the directorship to which he was recently elected. It is said, also, that other directors are inclined to resign.

—The scandals connected with official banks, at the River Plate and still more recently in Italy, ought to be a warning in Brazil not to enter upon so perilous a road. It may be that the Banco da Republica will resist the temptations, but we are eloquent proof that he knows well how to improve his opportunities.

—What an inconvenient name they have given to the new bank! One has to use the whole of it to keep from confounding it with the old Banco da Republica which it succeeded. The latter had a still longer name, but it could be abbreviated; but to avoid confusion one has to refrain from abbreviating the name of the new bank, until we shall be so fortunate as to forget that the former ever existed.

—On the 3rd the Vice-President appointed Senator Francisco Rangel Pestana as vice-president of the Banco da Republica. The appointee is an able and well-known journalist, and is a man highly esteemed, but he knows nothing about banking. Moreover, he is a member of Congress. As this bank is receiving favors from the state, no member of Congress should be permitted to accept one of its offices. The new appointee should resign one of his offices at once.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 6th, 1893.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 97 1/2
do do do do in U. S. 51 3/4
do do do do in U. S. 51 3/4
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold... 182 7
do of 1\$1.00 in Brazilian gold... 8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London 100 to 127 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)... 280 7
do do do do (paper)... 477 1/2
do do do do in U. S. 51 3/4
Value of \$1.00 (\$1.30 per £1, stg.) in Brazil... 25 75
do do do do (currency paper)... 388 1/2
Value of £1 sterling... 185 1/2

EXCHANGE.

January 31.—The official rates were 13—13½ on London, 227—233 on Paris and 86—95 on Hamburg, at 90 days; 28½—28½ on New York at sight. The higher rates posted by the British Bank and the Banco da Republica but all the banks were drawers either on head offices or fairly steady, with bank sterling reported at 12½ repaid paper at 23 3/16 and commercial, selling at the extremes of 23 1/16—23½, and these rates ruled at the close of business. Sovereigns sold at 183½, and closed with buyers at 183½, sellers at 183½.

February 1.—The market opened firm at 1½ on London, with business reported in bank sterling at 13 1/16, to 13 1/16. About 2½ milreis there was a flattening of rates, but the banks were drawing at 13 1/16 and commercial selling was reported at 13 1/16, and finally the day closed with one only bank selling at 13 1/16, no local market, and money offered for commercial selling at 13 1/16. Sovereigns sold at 183½, and closed with buyers at 183½, sellers at 183½.

February 2.—A fine holiday.

February 3.—The bank opened at 1½ on London, and business was reported at 13 1/16—13 1/16 in bank sterling, but there was a "shy" about milreis and repaid paper was reported at 13 1/16—13 1/16, with commercial selling quoted at 13 1/16—13 1/16. The market closed: The banks were drawing at 13 1/16—13 1/16, later on head office, and there was money for commercial selling at 13 1/16—13 1/16. There is some reason to doubt that the market is not so strong as it has been, but at the close of the day the market was at 13 1/16, and closed with buyers at 183½, sellers at 183½.

February 4.—The market opened irregular and flat. The Banco da Republica and the British Bank posted 13½ on London, which ruled at 13 1/16—13 1/16 in bank sterling, but the market was at 13 1/16—13 1/16, with commercial selling quoted at 13 1/16—13 1/16. The market closed: The banks were drawing at 13 1/16—13 1/16, later on head office, and there was money for commercial selling at 13 1/16—13 1/16. There is some reason to doubt that the market is not so strong as it has been, but at the close of the day the market was at 13 1/16, and closed with buyers at 183½, sellers at 183½.

February 5.—The bank opened at 1½ on London, and business was reported at 13 1/16—13 1/16 in bank sterling, but there was a "shy" about milreis and repaid paper was reported at 13 1/16—13 1/16, with commercial selling quoted at 13 1/16—13 1/16. The market closed: The banks were drawing at 13 1/16—13 1/16, later on head office, and there was money for commercial selling at 13 1/16—13 1/16. There is some reason to doubt that the market is not so strong as it has been, but at the close of the day the market was at 13 1/16, and closed with buyers at 183½, sellers at 183½.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

January 30.

1000 Sovereigns... 18 180 2 Aplices, 50... 140
18 Aplices, 50... 140 200 Rch. S. Carolina, 1/2
70 do... 1,021

60 M. de S. Paulo... 30 600 Republica... 71 500
100 Republica... 78 100
100 M. de S. Paulo... 30 600 Republica... 71 500
200 do... 78

January 31.
1000 Sovereigns... 18 180 2 Aplices, 50... 140
18 Aplices, 50... 140 200 Rch. S. Carolina, 1/2
70 do... 1,021

60 M. de S. Paulo... 30 600 Republica... 71 500
100 Republica... 78 100
100 M. de S. Paulo... 30 600 Republica... 71 500
200 do... 78

25 Fidel. insce... 170 100 Servicos M. de S. Paulo... 30
1000 Sovereigns... 18 180 2 Aplices, 50... 140
18 Aplices, 50... 140 200 Rch. S. Carolina, 1/2
70 do... 1,021

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th February, 1893.

Exports.

Coffee.—The week has been what might be called active, for the sales reported, about 70,000 bags, fully equal the receipts which have increased satisfactorily, as we imagined would occur, once the high price of prices current here became known abroad, and a decidedly new tone in the exchange market here, have sent our quotations to figures that seem to inspire caution, but there is still a demand, which appears to be restricted only by the unsatisfactory overtures of the very much reduced stock.

On the 30th ult. brokers advanced quotations by about 700 rs. per arroba, and on the 4th inst. another 600 rs. was added, the market closing firm on Saturday at the advance. Meanwhile No. 7 in New York has advanced to 18½ and exchange has declined about 1/4.

The weekly report from Santos gives receipts of 30,000 bags, sales of 60,000 bags, and stock 20,000 bags. The market was reported quiet, at 183½ per 10 kilos. For good average, showing no change in quotations during the week.

The shipments since our last report have been:

34,453 bags for the United States
21,902 " Europe
" Cape of Good Hope
" West Coast
432 " Coastwise
54,199 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States	Age
Jan. 28 New York Pt. str. <i>Rio</i>	31,663
31 do Amer str. <i>Albatross</i>	25,693
Feb. 3 New Orleans Pt. str. <i>Albatross</i>	25,693

Europe	Age
Jan. 28 Antwerp Pt. str. <i>Colville</i>	9,000
31 Antwerp Pt. str. <i>Albatross</i>	4,725
Feb. 3 Trieste Amer str. <i>Albatross</i>	11,436
3 Hamburg Ger str. <i>Albatross</i>	5,119

Receivers	Age
Jan. 28 River Plate Pt. str. <i>Albatross</i>	1,672
31 do do str. <i>Albatross</i>	1,018

Receipts for the past week were 76,777 bags, against 31,354 bags for the preceding week and 32,713 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 161,602 bags, in all hands.

Brokers' quotations this morning were as follows:

Type.	per arroba.	Type.	per arroba.
No. 6	105.00	No. 8	105.00
7	105.00	No. 9	105.00

There was no change made in the *pinto* on Saturday, it remaining at \$100 per kilogramme; the official quotations were:

1st Ordinary	per 100 lbs.
138.00	
2nd Ordinary	per 100 lbs.
117.00	

Vegetables landing and to land.

Vegetables	Age
New York Pt. str. <i>Rio</i>	31,663
31 do Amer str. <i>Albatross</i>	25,693
Feb. 3 New Orleans Pt. str. <i>Albatross</i>	25,693

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS
OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts at Santos	Age
Jan. 28	31,663
31	25,693
Feb. 3	25,693

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio
for seven months of crop-year:

Destination	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91
UNITED STATES	Bags, 1,601,653	Bags, 1,317,036	Bags, 811,338
Baltimore	89,998	72,998	81,494
Richmond	8,176	8,176	8,176
New Orleans	159,970	100,628	98,909
Galesdon	3,379	25,733	1,040
Total	1,754,591	1,518,072	1,000,691
EUROPE			
Channel I. O.	55,944	58,807	2,500
Hart	25,900	27,510	17,559
Antwerp	171,000	241,000	158,000
London	40,000	40,000	40,000
England	2,850	3,071	1,617
France	2,850	3,071	1,617
Spain	2,850	3,071	1,617
Portugal	2,850	3,071	1,617
Mediteranean	2,850	3,071	1,617
Total	307,493	366,276	400,814
BRITISH			
Cape of Good Hope	38,551	97,971	51,100
River Plate & West Coast	39,183	31,547	33,230
Rio and coast	39,183	31,547	33,230
Total	77,734	129,517	84,330
UNITED STATES	1,601,653	1,317,036	811,338
Europe	307,493	366,276	400,814
British	77,734	129,517	84,330
Total	1,986,880	1,812,829	1,296,482

Total foreign clearances of Collectors Rio

for January:

Destination	1893	1892	1891
UNITED STATES	Bags, 122,000	Bags, 188,593	Bags, 114,183
New York	41,350	5,722	8,000
Baltimore	2,591	5,722	8,000
Richmond	2,591	5,722	8,000
New Orleans	2,591	5,722	8,000
Galesdon	2,591	5,722	8,000
Total	157,120	208,319	122,083
EUROPE			
Channel I. O.	2,591	2,591	2,591
Hart	2,591	2,591	2,591
Antwerp	2,591	2,591	2,591
London	2,591	2,591	2,591
England	2,591	2,591	2,591
France	2,591	2,591	2,591
Spain	2,591	2,591	2,591
Portugal	2,591	2,591	2,591
Mediteranean	2,591	2,591	2,591
Total	33,468	34,472	33,468
Total	66,978	69,932	80,243
BRITISH			
Cape of Good Hope	13,750	11,550	3,000
River Plate & West Coast	5,407	3,741	3,011
Rio and coast	5,407	3,741	3,011
Total	19,157	14,791	6,011
UNITED STATES	157,120	208,319	122,083
Europe	66,978	69,932	80,243
British	19,157	14,791	6,011
Total	243,255	293,042	208,278

Imports.

Brokers report a satisfactory movement in the markets during the past week. Receipts of flour have been fine, and the market had been very active with an advance in prices of about 1000 per cent. at the close, however, the tone was quiet, and first hands are now holding some stock. Of pine are have received two cargoes of Pitch, both on order; a cargo of Spices and one of Swedish. The first was sold in place that it was not transported, and the latter has not yet been placed. Kerosene is lower again and flat; a large quantity is now close by. Lard is unchanged. Rice is quiet here, although receipts are plentiful, and Codfish is unchanged. Beans and Indian corn are without alteration, and the latter is still firm. Turpentine, tallow and cement are all unchanged. Exchange has been flat during the week, and on Saturday broke lower 1/2, but at the close of business a somewhat better tone was apparent. If there appears little reason to apprehend a serious advance in rates, there appears almost as little to cause a sharp decline.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Yoshua Nicholas, from New York	5,000 bbls.
Seven, from Baltimore	1,216 "
Glenn T. Hedges, do	6,800 "
Gellevue, from River Plate	3,604 bbls.
Total	25,720 bbls.

Brokers report that the market had been very active, but closed quiet, with a stock in first hands of 17,000 bbls. America, at the following quotations, viz:

Richmond 1st	24.50—25.00
Baltimore 1st	24.50—25.00
do do	24.50—25.00
Wagon & Interior	24.50—25.00
River Plate	24.50—25.00
City Mills	24.50—25.00

Receipts in January were:

35,993 bbls. American	
3,425 bbls. River Plate	
35,318 bbls.	

against 38,800 bbls. in January last year.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 81,497 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

White Pine.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Sawed Pine.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Lard.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Rice.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Beans.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Rosin.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Quinine.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Sulphur.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Pitch.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Spices.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Swedish.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Pitch.—Receipts are 1,957,557 feet per Foot, from Brunswick and 84,400 feet per Foot from Pasqua, both on order. Brokers quote at 700—725000 per doz, and report the market firm. Last month's receipts were 1,885,172 feet, against 333,700 feet in January, 1892.

Coal.—Receipts during the week have been:

3,425 tons from <i>Albatross</i> , from Cardiff	
1,975 tons from <i>Albatross</i> , from Newcastle	

to dealers. In January receipts were 46,145 tons British, and 2,526 tons American, against 57,435 tons of all descriptions in the corresponding month of last year.

Cement.—Receipts are 600 bbls. per *Shafter* from London. We now continue quotations of 14,000—15,000 per bbl. for Portland, 12,000—13,000 for German and 14,000 for English. Last month's receipts were:

310 bbls. British	
10,312 bbls. British	
10 bbls. German	
3,379 bbls. French	
14,721 bbls.	

against 2,341 bbls. in January last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 30.

BRUNSWICK—Amer. lug. *Fred. Gomez*; 778 tons; Sargento; 40 d; pine to Vivva Venezuela Guimaraes & Co. St. Ermeine—Br. bk. *Albatross*; 109 tons; Bais; 76 d; pine to Secul de Comercio e Industria company.WISBY—Swed. bk. *Comet*; 495 tons; Johansen; 83 d; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.CANARY—Br. ship *Moskito*; 229 tons; Crowe; 39 d; coal to Wilson & Sons & Co.NORTH—Br. bk. *Teale Morris*; 818 tons; Heyburn; 64 d; coal to Société de Travaux et Entreprises.

FEBRUARY 3.

PASCOA—Br. bk. *Glasgow*; 114 tons; Smith; 92 d; pine to F. P. Passer.DIENES AIRS—Nor. lug. *Albatross*; 333 tons; Oumundsen; 27 d; lug to Canyano & Co.

FEB. 4.

BALTIMORE—Amer. lug. *Glad Tidings*; 666 tons; Collier; 27 d; sundries to Wilson & Co.MACAO—Br. bk. *Albatross*; 1066 tons; Mallard; 28 d; salt to Mossoró-Assi company.

FEB. 5.

CORADO—Br. bk. *Albatross*; 1669 tons; Hlayton; 46 d; salt to Wilson & Sons & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 31.

CARL TOWN—Nor. lug. *Lekus*; 197 tons; Teknas; coffee, Cadenby—Br. ship *Camilla*; 230 tons; Munro; ballast.SHERBORO—Ing. lug. *Albatross*; 276 tons; Bessing; ballast.

FEBRUARY 1.

JERSEY—Ing. lug. *Zingara*; 177 tons; Le Decey; ballast.BARBADOS—Br. bk. *Albatross*; 183 tons; Skiplund; ballast.PORT NOLANT—Br. bk. *Albatross*; 463 tons; Martin; do.

FEB. 3.

MOSCORO—Nor. bk. *Heinrich & Toni*; 1117 tons; Gregersen; ballast.

FEB. 4.

RANGON—Ger. bk. *Yasara*; 815 tons; Kimecher; ballast.MARANATH—Port lug. *Rena Union*; 393 tons; Lohrberg; do.PARACAMA—Ger. bk. *Baldur*; 794 tons; Mohrscholtz; do.

FEB. 5.

MACAO—Swed. bk. *Vigilante*; 246 tons; Fredericksen; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BARBADOS—Nor. bk. *Yasara*; ballast.PORT NOLANT—Br. bk. *Albatross*; do.SANTOS—Ger. bk. *Albatross*; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

ABANT—Pensacola 10 Dec.

ACERIGHT—Cardiff 22 Dec.

AMANT—Oporto 2 Jan.

ARL—Westerly 17 Nov.

AVALON—St. Simon's 2 Jan.

AVALON—St. Simon's 2 Jan.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
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Jan. 30 Shafter's Dr. Antwerp 38d W. Samson & C.

31 Antwerp 38d W. Samson & C.

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31 Antwerp 38d W. Samson & C.

31 Antwerp 38d W. Samson & C.

February 4th, 1893.

BANKS.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$		Alagouas.....	.....	40\$	15\$3000	
1,600,000	320,000		Cabo Frio.....	....	40	43	000
1,600,000	500,000		Cataguan.....	.....	20	.....	.....
800,000,000	60,000,000		Central do Brazil.....	.....	70	1	000
....	....		do .....	.....	800	3	000
20,000,000	5,000,000	45,572	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	.....	25	5	5\$000-....
10,000,000	2,000,000		Muritiba.....	.....	100	120	000
14,000,000	8,000,000		Niteroi do Litoral.....	.....	40	60	000
12,000,000	9,400,000		Norte de S. Paulo.....	.....	40	10	000
10,000,000,000	6,700,000,000	2,102,018	Oshte de Minas .....	.....	80	60	000
....	2,700,000		do 2 series.....	.....	75	13	000
11,023,750	1,600,000		do 3 series.....	.....	45	45	000
8,000,000	1,600,000		Parangel.....	.....	40	60	000
30,000,000	6,000,000		Pequilota a Araxa.....	.....	40	1	500
10,000,000	10,000,000		Quilombo.....	1st.-Jan. '91	100	86	000
100,000,000	200,000,000		Tijucas.....	.....	100	100	000
70,000,000	....		União Sorocabana-Lauroa.....	6 %.-Jan. '92	80	140	000
....	....		do 2 series.....	6 1/2 %.-Feb. '84	80	37	000
1,600,000	1,000,173	33,308	União Valenciana.....	.....	40	40	000
3,000,000	600,000		Vassouas e Faty do Alfres .....	.....	40	16	000
49,000,000	42,000,000		Vila Ferro Spachuly.....	.....	800	11	000
....	....		TRAMWAYS	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000,000\$	5,000,000\$		Caroia.....	.....	200\$	800\$0000	
1,200,000	12,000,000		Caroia (and hotel).....	14\$00.-July '91	800	100	000
12,000,000	12,000,000		Jardim Botânico.....	3 000.-Jan. '91	800	16\$	000
800,000	800,000	84,186	Pernambuco.....	6 000.-Jan. '91	100	190	000
10,000,000	10,000,000	556,856	S. Christoval.....	8 000.-Jan. '93	100	100	000
3,000,000	....	940	Vila Isabel.....	8 000.-July '91	800	.....	20\$0000

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
8,000,000\$	3,400,000\$	..	Agriculto de Parapanama.	3\$000 - July 91	60¢	60\$000	—
8,000,000	3,400,000	..	Agriculto de Ribeiro Preto.	10 1/4 - July 91	60	—	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cau. e Vigio Fluminense.	4 000 - July 91	200	215 000	—
768,400	768,400	20,000\$	Carregamento Fluminense....	— Jan. 93	91	210 000	—
6,000,000	3,400,000	16\$46	Central do Brazil.....	4 000 - Jan. 93	80	48 000	—
12,000,000	4,000,000	3\$653	Com. Brazil.....	10 1/2 - Aug. 91	80	35 000	—
60,000,000	60,000,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas.	15 000 - Sept. 91	200	24 000	—
20,000,000	4,000,000	..	Evangeliz Fluminense.....	2 500 - July 91	40	15 000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	45,587	Industria do Brazil.....	— Feb. 93	800	—	—
50,000,000	5,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brazil....	4 000 - July 91	200	35 000	31\$000 - 37 000
20,000,000	10,000,000	..	— do de Rio.....	Int. - Jan. 91	100	20 000	—
15,000,000	15,000,000	..	— do de S. Paulo.....	—	60	60 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitano.....	—	40	20 000	—
7,250,000	5,550,000	24,489	Nacional de Fuzas e Esfos	—	100	20 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Onas Hydraulicas do Brazil	5 000 - Jan. 91	70	15 000	—
35,000,000	8,750,000	..	Novo Era Rural.....	3 500 - July 91	70	3 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	Onas Hydraulicas do Brazil	5 000 - Jan. 91	70	3 000	—
10,000,000	5,500,000	21,805	Saneamento do Rio.....	10\$250 - July 91	40	9 000	—
8,000,000	4,000,000	..	Servicos Maritimos.....	13\$750 - July 91	70	35 000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	34,917	Torrens Brasileira.....	5 000 - Jan. 93	80	55 000	—
80,000,000	80,000,000	..	Uniao In. do Est. do Brac.	4 000 - July 91	91	80 000	—

Shipping.

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Under contract with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1893

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 8	Trent	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 17	Tagus	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 21	Thames	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Alagoas, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Nigo.
" 27	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

This Company will have steamers from mid to England twice per month.
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G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
New York:

Oilers	Feb. 8th
Leibnitz	" 15th
Nasmyth	" 18th
Pascal	" 25th

Receives passengers.
* calling at Victoria

New Orleans:

Bessel	March and
Antwerp and London	
(via Bahia and Southampton)	
Maskelyne	Feb. 25th
London and Amsterdam	
Rosie	Feb. 27th

Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast
Ports.Intended sailings from Santos to
New York:

Eucled	Feb. 16th
Lussell	" 27th
London and Amsterdam	
Rosie	Feb. 27th

For further information apply in Santos to
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For cargo apply to the Broker
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PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.	
Sorata	Feb. 13th
Aconagua	" 27th

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Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tongariki	Feb. 12th
Aorangi	Mar. 12th

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will sail for
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calling at
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,
BARBADOS and St. THOMAS.
on the 20th inst.

Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool	\$220	— gold
New York	\$145	\$75 "
" & back	\$275	— "

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BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

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Arawa Feb. 24th

Coptic " 24th

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" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

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"—Lisbon	500 "	120/000

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WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

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H. Kiewer makes a specialty

of the above work.

All high class watches personally
attended to, and in every
case the workmanship
is guaranteed.

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RUBBER-HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NR.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

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Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottled, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,
Exporters of Madeira Wines;
G. PRELLER & Co.,
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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;
E. Remy Martin & Co.,
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Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 83.

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LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld., London

Idem

Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

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GOVERNESS.

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Also holds

Classes

twice a week (each lesson of 2 hours) at her residence,
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ANDARAHY GRANDE.

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beautiful room, newly furnished.
The house has a large garden, nice veranda, splendid show-
er-bath, is two minutes distant from the bond line and is sit-
uated in one of the most healthy places in Rio.

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For all diseases of the stomach and disorders of the bowels
there is no more powerful medicine than these health-giving
pills which for 2500 per box, or 12500 for 6 boxes and
25000 for 12 boxes, 20 specially in a registered packet by
post to help the sick in any part of Brazil, or abroad, from
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Marvelous discovery for the prompt and radical cure of all
diseases of stomach and the bowels; also recognized as the
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certificates of many travellers, who have made use of it.
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